Amusements Co-Night.

CARINO-S-"Falka"
CHEKERISG HALL-S-Concert.
DALI'S THEATRE-S-"A Night in Venice."
EDEN MUSEE-WAXWORKS.
GRAND OFER HOUST S-"KEITY GOW."
MADISON SOLARE THEATRE-S:30-"May Blossom."
NEW-YORK COMENT THEATRE-S-"Queen's Evidence."
NIBLO'S GARDEN-S-"Pygmallon and Galatea."
STAE THEATRE-S-"Zillah."
THALLA THEATRE-S-"Zillah."
THEATRE COMPOUT—2 and S-"Dan's Tribulations."
TONY PASTOR'S THEATRE-S-"A Scrap of Paper."
SO AVENUE THEATRE-S-"A Scrap of Paper."
SO AVENUE THEATRE-S-"Skipped by the Light of the MOON." 14TH STREET THEATRE-S-"Love and Law."

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Onemess Notices.

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New York Daily Tribune. FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, MAY 2.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign,-Mr. Gladstone informed the House of Commons that neither Khartoum nor General Gor don were in military peril. = A person sus pected of being a Fenian chief was arrested near birmingham, England. —— The insurgents committed depredations in Spain. = The On-tario dynamite plot was reported to be a practical = Abuses were disclosed in connection with the Cuban elections.

CONGRESS.-In the Senate yesterday the bill was indefinitely postponed to release the members of the original Fitz John Porter Court Martial from the obligation of secrecy so far as it relates to their votes. The shipping bill was further debated. - In the House a motion was adopted closing general debate on the Tariff bill on Tuesday next; the entire session was devoted to debate on the Morrison bill.

Domestic .- It was decided yesterday by Judge Wylie that the prosecution against ex-Senator Kellegg is barred by the statute of limitations; accordingly a verdict of "not guilty " was entered by the jury. —— Six of the New-York reform bills were passed by the Senate. —— Blaine was the favorite in the Minnesota Republican Convention yesterday; the California and Oregon Conventions instructed for Blaine; the Maryland Republicans elected three Blaine delegates and one Arthur delegate; the Rhode Island delegates are divided between Blaine and Arthur; - The Methodist General Conference began its session in Philadelphia. - The Salvation Army is causing disorder in Salem, Mass. — A barn containing a number of valuable horses and cattle was destroved by lightning, on Wednesday night. The New-Jersey School Fund has been allotted to

the different counties. CITY AND SUBURBAN.-The Thetis, the flagship of the Greely Relief Expedition, sailed yesterday - The Newman injunction case came up in court. = The directors of the Academy of Music took no action regarding the Mapleson guarantee. The Chicago baseball nine were badly beater by the New-York team. - The annual May moving was made with its usual accompaniments of discomfort. A Chamber of Commerce committee suggested improvements in the Custom Service. The New-York Club won the Oelrichs Cup in the Lacrosse tournament and the American team defeated a strong picked team at Hoboken. Fitzgerald passed Rowell and at midnight was leading in the six days' race with a score of 447 miles 6 laps. — The annual meeting of the Civil Service Reform Association was held. A small army of Italian and Irish street venders were granted permits. ____ The daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Hinsdale gave testimony in the divorce suit. - Gold value of the legal-tender silver dollar (11212 grains), 84.98 cents, === Stocks were feverish but higher till in the last hour, when they declined rapidly and closed weak.

THE WEATHER-TRIBUNE local observations indicate warmer weather, with increasing cloudiness and chances of rain. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 67°; lowest, 51°; average, 5838°.

Persons leaving town for the season, and summer travellers, can have THE DAILY TRIBUNE mailed to them, postpaid, for 75 cents per month, the address being changed as often as desired. THE DAILY TRIBUNE will be sent to any address in Europe for \$1 35 per month, which includes the ocean postage.

The American lacrosse team maintained its good record yesterday by defeating a picked team from the best players in other clubs. The American team will now depart for Europe under favorable circumstances, and ought to win fresh victories on the other side.

The Thetis, flag-ship of the Greely relief expedition, left this port yesterday for the Arctic. Her errand is one of mercy, and she has the good wishes of the civilized world. Her officers and men go prepared to rend the icy gates of that fortress of eternal snows where their countrymen have been for nearly three years imprisoned, and lay down their lives if necessary to accomplish the release of the captives.

The failure of the prosecution in the Kellogg case will cause no surprise. It was generally believed that the indictment was defective, and that the prosecution was clearly barred by the statute of limitations. As Judge Wylie said yesterday, the defendant never is required to plead the statute of limitations in a criminal case; he simply could not be prosecuted. It is not clear that this case was ever started in

The Secretary of the Interior justly complains of the unlawful methods adopted by foreign capitalists to acquire title to public lands. The reports of special agents show that in many cases claims have been secured by persons who have never even visited the lands acquired by them. Men are hired at \$50 each to make entry of lands, which are then transferred to the agents of the syndicates. There should be legislation to prevent the transfer to foreign corporations or syndicates of large New-York. It is a just demand that should be rison does not venture to cut down at all, be-

settlement. And there ought to be more reflicient means taken to enforce existing laws relating to the public domain.

Mr. Eaton made a forcible speech in the House yesterday, exposing the weaknesses and inconsistencies of the Free-Trade Democrats of the Carlisle-Morrison school. He has a well-earned | bill and other measures of general importance reputation for his strict construction of the Constitution. But he says that he can find no journment would not be in order yet for some clause in the Constitution of the United States that sustains the theory of those "for revenue only " Democrats who are supporting the Morrison bill. Mr. Eaton fears that those Democrats may be under the impression that they are acting under the Constitution of the defunct Southern Confederacy, which forbid the levying of duties to promote or foster any branch of industry. Mr. Eaton's merciless castigation of his Democratic associates, applauded as it was by Mr. Randall and his friends, will not be likely to restore harmony in a party that has no other issue to go before the country on.

The last of the conventions to select delegates to the Republican National Convention were held yesterday. Rhode Island, Maryland, North Carolina, Kentucky, Minnesota, Nebraska and Colorado closed the list. When the full returns come in from those States, the friends of the candidates will be able to tell about how their vote stands. It looks now as though Mr. Blaine would be very far in the The lead of any other candidate. Pacific States have instructed their delegates for him. Minnesota declared for Blaine, as did Maryland, while in the Rhode Island delegation he probably has as many votes as any other candidate. He has developed in the great Republican and doubtful States strength far beyond that which marked the corresponding stage of the preliminary canvass in 1876 and in 1880. Nearly every State which contributes Republican votes to the Electoral College has elected a majority of its delegates for Mr. Blaine.

The Chamber of Commerce naturally views with alarm any attempt to revive in the cusoms service the principle of the moiety law It admits that there is great difficulty in ascertaining the dutiable value of imported merchandise on which is imposed an ad valorem duty. How that difficulty is to be overcome is a serious question. The Chamber does not agree with the Secretary of the Treasury in the opinion that it can be done best by increasing the penalties, and giving an additional stimulus to the officials in the way of a percentage of the seizures. The laws in regard to the appraisement of merchandise would seem to give now ample power to the customs officials. It certainly would be unfortunate to have any repetition of the scenes that scandalized the city when the moiety act was in force. A better nethod of meeting any evil that may exist from undervaluation ought to be devised than that of offering fees to officials to get them to perform their sworn duty. The fee system of ransacting public business is becoming more and more unpopular, and justly so. It is a bad time in any way to revive it.

GOOD WORK AT ALBANY.

The fear that the State Senate would not prove as favorably disposed toward the city reform bills as was the Assembly has fortunately been dispelled. The Senate has gone further even than the lower house in passing wise measures for the relief of the city. In the Senate yesterday all the bills reported by the Roosevelt Committee were passed, excepting one held for further consideration, and one in regard to searches in the Finance Department, which was laid aside in the Assembly at the request of Mr. Roosevelt. Five of the measures originating in that committee have now gone to the Governor, and there can be no question that he will approve them.

The bill relating to searches in the County Clerk's office was passed yesterday by the senate in the same form in which it was first reported to the Assembly. The latter body amended it by reducing the fees to be charged for searching the dockets of judgments and decrees and for other matters of record, and abolishing entirely the fee of five cents for the making of each return. The Senate acted wisely in restoring those fees to the original rates. That the office is to be a salaried one furnishes no reason why an experiment should be made in the way of reducing and abolishing fees. The search department of the County Clerk's office should be self-sustaining. The services rendered by it are not for the benefit of the community in general. They are solely in the interest of those persons who desire to make investments in real estate or to give credit to others asking for it. Those two classes of the community should pay for the services rendered them. The testimony taken by the Assembly Committee makes it doubtful if the search department would be self-sustaining in case the fees to be paid the county, on the office becoming a salaried one, were reduced to the extent named in the amendment made to the bill in the Assembly. Hence, that body ought to agree at once with the Senate on this matter and send the bill to the Governor.

As to the Park bill, it would be much better to pass the measure in its present form than to run any great risk of its defeat by amendments. The duties to be intrusted to one man under that bill are not one-half as great as those conferred by existing laws on the Commissioner of Public Works. At the same time it would be much better to confine a Park Commissioner to the work of caring for the public parks. But an evenly divided commission, uch as that now managing the parks and a portion of the public streets, has invariably proved to be an inefficient body. Rather than continue that management it would be a decided | wonderful deposit near Laramie. A statement improvement to give the next Mayor the sole power to appoint a single-headed commission. It would be wise legislation, however, to place the entire water supply of the city under charge of the Aqueduct Commission, and to give the care of the streets and sewers in the annexed district to the Public Works Department, which has also the care of the public buildings, street lamps, free baths and many other things. The pean manufacture by the adoption of the am-Park Department would then be left to its | monia process has induced several foreign proper functions.

The good work already accomplished in the Legislature is the direct result of the interest shown by the people of this city in their own welfare. It is an encouraging sign when members secretly opposed to reform reach the wise conclusion not to stand in its way. But there at such a time there is a good ground for conis earnest work yet to be done. The bill which passed the Senate to give the next Mayor the power to appoint a Commissioner of Public Works and a Corporation Counsel is still strangely delayed in the Assembly. The vote on this bill yesterday can only be accounted for as the result of the work | salts of soda in the free list. Neither does he of Commissioner Thompson's lobby. Alike im- reduce the duties on any common-sense principortant with that measure is the Civil Service | ple or in any rational manner. bill which remains in a state of doubt in the Senate. Brooklyn asks that bills should be passed

been before the Legislature for more than three months. Some person should take it upon himupon the right shoulders. The Prison Labor are still in abeyance. It now looks as if ad-

SOBER SECOND THOUGHTS. There are indications that the English panic over the dynamite "terror," which for a time led to all manner of wild demands upon the United States, together with equally wild reproaches, has subsided. The leading English papers at all events appear to be once more clothed, and in their right mind," and they now for the most part candidly acknowledge that their own Government must put down the dynamiteurs, if they are to be put down. Thus The Saturday Review admits that to ask the American Government to crush the agitators would indeed be simply asking it to do what we have steadily refused to do ourselves," and it cites the parallel cases of Mazzini and Herzen. It also argues reasonably that "if the French Government cannot prevent foreign refugees from providing themselves with arms, it is futile, or nearly so, to ask that service from the American authorities"; and it comes to the practical conclusion that, "we have, in fact, nothing to rely on but the vigilance and intelligence of our own police. No Government or Legislature can help us effectually except our own." It is well that the truth has been recognized at last, though the process has been rather

The Spectator, on its part, begins to take a It argues that after all that explosive is not so black as it has been painted; that it does not, even when it goes off as intended, produce much worse results than gunpowder; that it requires | promised an improvement of some kird. particular conditions for successful explosion; that these conditions cannot be supplied usually save at a risk to the dynamiteurs, which experience shows that they are prone to recoil from ; and that even if explosions should become frement their most serious result would probably be to double the cost of insurance. Then again, human suffering, but it would be scarcely ap-

The attempt to blow up the Canadian Parliament buildings seems to show that vigilance has discovery was too accidental to be regarded as enything else but a narrow and lucky escape. Nevertheless, it is obvious that when the percentage of failures through discovery, treason or watchfulness is fairly considered, the possibilities of successful dynamite warfare are narrowed down to brief limits. In fact, with the dimination of panic and return to practical nethods of defence and prevention, it begins to ecome evident that even with the vantage ground of foreign headquarters the dynaiteurs are not at all likely to succeed in effectng anything important. The iniquity of this kind of warfare does not need demonstration, but when it is seen that it is not only infamous and immoral, but positively ineffective and futile, perhaps the promoters of it may perceive the advisability of a change of policy.

SENSE ABOUT SODA.

sulphate 384,392, of silicate 106,101, and of shows that of all salts of soda we produce in | in the direction of decline and degeneration. his country only about 40,000,000 pounds, and import about nine-tenths of all that we consume.

Nor is there any other material that enters as an important element of the cost into a greater number of manufactures. With free caustic soda we might supply the world with soap, but we send the tallow and other fat to England because the soda is nearly doubled in cost by the duty. The manufacture of paper, of glass, and many other industries, bear a heavy burden because of the cost of these salts of soda. That is one side of the question. How did it happen that Mr. Morrison did not place the salts of soda in the free list ?

But there is another side. In the far West are vast deposits of sulphate and carbonate of oda, deserts and lakes of alkali, mountains of sulphate of soda almost as pure as it can be prepared in England by the first and most costly process of Leblane's invention. As yet lack of cheap transportation has prevented the utilization of these deposits, but it can hardly be doubted that the development of these natural resources will ultimately enable us to export the salts of soda as largely as we now import them. Within the last two years the Union Pacific began to put up works to develop a embodied in the census report pronounces this deposit inexhaustible, affirms that the cost of production will ultimately be such as to preclude successful competition by the importers, and looks for a product which will supply the entire soda trade of the United States. Just at this time, too, as appeared in evidence before the Tariff Commission, the revolution in Euromanufacturers to transfer their industry to this country, one establishment being located near Syracuse and one at Bay City, Michigan; and these also, if undisturbed until they get a fair footing, promise to supply cheap salts of soda by the manufacture from salt or brine. Surely tinning the protective duty on an industry so vastly important. What does Mr. Morrison do about it ?

As usual, he blunders on either view of the question. He does not propose to continue the present protection. But he does not put the

The average cost of the carbonates imported last year, worth \$4,221,899, was 1.2 cents per applying to the County Clerk, Sheriff and Regis- | pound, and the duty of 4 of a cent was about ter of that city similar to those applying to 20 per cent ad valorem. This duty Mr. Mor-

quantities of public lands to be withheld from promptly met. The bills to change the manquantities of public lands to be withheld from promptly met. The bills to change the manquantities of public lands to be withheld from promptly met. The bills to change the manquantities of public lands to be withheld from promptly met. The bills to change the manquantities of public lands to be withheld from promptly met. The bills to change the manquantities of public lands to be withheld from promptly met. The bills to change the manquantities of public lands to be withheld from promptly met. The bills to change the manquantities of public lands to be withheld from promptly met. The bills to change the manquantities of public lands to be withheld from promptly met. The bills to change the manquantities of public lands to be withheld from promptly met. The bills to change the manquantities of public lands to be withheld from promptly met. The bills to change the manquantities of public lands to be withheld from promptly met. agement of the Bridge, and relating to the Incbriates' Home, and others, of like import- artic'es was 20 per cent. But the average cost several bishops and the possible discussion of ance to New-York and Brooklyn, have of caustic imported last year, worth the itinerancy will add to the interest of the \$1,255,213, was 2.2 cents per pound, and the present meeting. There is no doubt that the duty, 112 cents, was equivalent to about 70 per | sentiment in favor of a permanent pastorate cent. This duty Mr. Morrison has not the has increased in strength during the last few and thereby proposes to save to consumers the | tion will be avoided for the present, enormous sum of \$173,195 91. Is it worth while for so pitiful an advantage as this to arrest the transfer of foreign establishments to this country, and the development here of a vast industry that will save millions yearly to the country free salts of soda. But the Morrison tariff has not the sense or the courage to do either. It refuses free materials to the people, and yet cuts down duties enough to arrest the development of an enormously important industry, and this it does on the pretext of saving to whitewashers, sembbers, proprietors of furniture

AMERICANIZING ENGLAND, The Saturday Review says that English institutions are being rapidly Americanized: Sir Lepel Griffin says that American ideas, customs over succeeded in discovering why it is that so and ways are all so detestable that imitation of them would involve degradation. Mr Matthew Philistines; that the United States is England over again, minus the "Barbarians" and the Populace." But while it might be difficult to extract harmony from these conflicting views, there is one fact which no candid observer will refuse to admit; and it involves an inference very cool and philosophical view of dynamite, which no patriotic Englishman can consistently dispute. The fact is that the imitation of American ways and institutions is proceeding; the many persons who yesterday cescheated the adveninference is that it would not proceed unless it

No doubt there is much that is English about Americans. The blood and the race are one. But the character and tendencies of the Amerlean have been modified by his environment. He has developed a new fertility of invention, skill in the organization of opinion, a new improvement upon the one that says The Specialor, it is going to be harder all energy in the utilization of his resources; and abundoned, the fact remains that the current drawthe time to surprise the police. They will be because he has had free play for these new ing-room cannot compare with the one that was left some more vigilant and more expert continually, faculties he has produced results which the behind, seeing that its paper looks fearful upon and it will be almost impossible for any one to more cramped and consequently slower-working btain access to any public building or official activities of the mother country would have residence for mischievous purposes. It thinks that even if dynamite should take its place noble continent in which to expand has done among the cotamon weapons of crimmals no much for the American, and after a period of great change or general danger would result. that direct communion with Nature which lays new one there is a young lady who owns a parlor Something might be added to the sum of the rough and strong foundations of vigorous the rough and strong foundations of vigorous nations, he has not only caught up with the Old marked of another performer, "she practises when World, but in some notable particulars has outstripped it. The result is that while our adolescentidle class is imitating the leisured golden not yet become sufficiently trained, for that youth of England, the practical good sense of mature England is profiting by the experimental knowledge of America, and adopting the improvements which the latter has intro-

It is inevitable that the Americanization of English institutions should continue, for our institutions, in so far as they are peculiar, are the outgrowth of democracy, and the tendency toward reason in England. The philosophy of the age strongly reinforces this movement by bringing the highest intellectual conceptions in support of a theory of government which demands full and free expression, representation and opportun-Step by step the old system, born of feudalism, manifest destiny, nurtured in class privileges, is being supplanted by one which at every change approximates more closely to that of the United States. It is An illustration often discloses the meaning therefore simply inevitable that American ideas of a measure more clearly than any argument | and institutions should be copied by the English. rison tariff-what has it to say about salts of shows the natural tendencies of democracy working in the Anglo-Saxon mind. in all about 212,000 tons. For the previous of least resistance, and therefore the American-267,250,809 pounds were imported, of sal- it would not take place. So much of it also as oda 21,842,140, of caustic 56,878,896, of salt- does take place must be regarded as in the ake 8,954,834, of bi-carbonate 1,627,086, of | direct line of improvement, since it cannot, and we are sure will not, be asserted that the pres-

A CENTURY OF METHODISM. The twenty-fourth quadrennial session of the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, which met yesterday in Philadelphia, fitly marks an important epoch in the history of American Methodism; for it precedes by only a few months the completion of the first cen-Conference met at Baltimore, on December 24. from as regards Presidential preferences. 1774, and is popularly known as the "Christmas Conference." Methodism was not strong proved to be one of the most marvellous agencies of modern Christendom.

Its century of life is filled with stories of apostolic zeal and heroic self-denial. Its evangelists and colporteurs have penetrated to every cause of the Church. No other body of Chris- and the competition of women for work which they American people. From the days when Wesley and Whitefield, Asbury and Coke arose with ligion, until the present time, Methodism has men up to homely but real conceptions of right-

And it is no disparagement to other communions to say that Methodism in some respects is the truest reflex of the religious thought of the common people in America. It represents the great body of the people-the farmer, the artiprominent part which it gives to its laity in a blanked big fizz of you, anyhow." the Methodist communion to the people. It is the poor and the lowly throughout the land. As a guardian and teacher of morality, as a preacher of a gospel of peace and good will toward men, it justly takes an honorable place in the ranks of evangelical Christendom.

The present General Conference will be composed of delegates from ninety-seven annual conferences, representing about 13,000 itinerant and more than 12,000 local ministers and 1.800,000 lay members. The ten bishops of the Church will also be present. The Conference will probably continue in session about a month, and as it is the highest ecclesiastical and legislative body in the Church, its session is looked | ported and used in different branches of the manu-

courage to take off altogether, nor yet to let years among Methodists. But the general opinalone; so he reduces it to 1.2 cents per pound, ion appears to be that a discussion of this ques-

Yesterday was sacred to the man that moves. Sacred in the sense of being set apart for him. In other senses he doubtless found it one of the most profane, or at least profanity-inciting, days in the people, and give transportation of not less than calendar. Over in England, nuder the effete mon-200,000 tons yearly to our railroads? If it is | grebleal system, May Day is observed-or used to not worth while to protect, with such an end in be-by dances around a flower-bedecked pole, and view, then clearly it is worth while to give the similar frivolous exercises. Not so in our own country, beneath the vigorous Democratic system May in the United States is not formally welcomed by pretty young queens who furnish irresistible inspiration for the poets. It is welcomed by people with less nonsense about them, by the noble army of carmen, carpet-beaters, consumers three-tenths of a cent apiece in a vans, and the like. To this army the first of May marks the high tide, the golden opportunity. the ultima thule of the year. No day so dear to their hearts as May Day-and they charge accordingly. It is believed that no student of the human race

many Americans invariably indulge in moving when May comes. Paradoxical as it may se-Arnold said (it is true, before he had visited us) the first glance, there is ground for suspecting that that Americans are only middle-class British the man who moves does not do so because he wishes to exchange homes, just as there is ground for suspecting, as the result of careful observations by an American novelist, that people do not repair to a watering place for the purpose of drinking water. The chances are that this annual May Day moving is merely a curious development of that spirit of unrest which is a leading American characteristic. By the 10th of this month, or as soon as they "get settled," of lovely May by a transfer of their hou chold gods from one house to another will be tearing their hair, beating their breasts and sternly inquiring of their respective inmost souls-" why didn't we know enough to let well enough alone ?" For by that time they will have discovered that, although the new house is ahead of the old one on stationary wash-tubs, it is behind it on ranges; that, granting a new definess in political expedients, a new the current dining-room to be a vast acquaintance and the cracks in its ceiling yawn distressingly when the gas is lighted. As for the gain that has accraed from an exchange of neighborhoods, the least said the better. In the old one was a young man who was learning the German dute, and he indeed is heard no more. But in the she hone tly believes that she is playing."

All the same, in spite of the large stock of ex perience of this kind which they have accumulated with the progress of the years, these movers cannot e deterred from moving. The 1st of May, 1885, will find them at it again with unwasted courage and hope. What shall we say, then, by way of explanning the phenomenon? The theory we have already referred to is the most plausible. The movers move not for personal reasons but in obedience to the spirit of the age, the genius of the growth of democracy, and the tendency toward democracy is the most powerful now in operation | Jersey City | ferryboat | before | the landing is reached-congenital restlessness. N. P. Willis once said that what this country needed was an element which should teach it repose. When such an element has arrived and has accomplished its mission, moving day may become practically a dies non. But we apprehend that the transformaities for all men. The dominant thought cur- tion will not take place until Uncle Sam is prepared rents of the time all flow in the same direction. to make an affidavit that he has fully achieved his jections to some features of the Morrison bill, but I think

It is hardly fair to point to the failure of the Chippewa runner to the walking match as a proof that the Indian generally is no match for the white man in physical endurance. The conditions at the Madison Square Garden are against any man acabout abstract principles. This pending Mor- The present development of this Republic customed to breathe fresh, pure air, and this partigular indian is only a boy. That there are In-When dians who are capable of running down the deer is We imported last year, of the carbonates, in- England is ready to accept democracy in her an indubitable fact. The Apaches do it continually, cluding sal-soda and soda-ash, 347,254,020 | turn, it must be expected that the same race | and do not look upon it as a feat. The Apache pounds, of the caustic soda 57,731,969 pounds, characteristics will produce the same general hunter will run for from twenty to thirty hours and of other salts of soda 8,323,136 pounds; results. All evolution proceeds upon the lines without resting. Even when compelled to drink he does so without stopping, and having run down fiscal year more details were given; of soda-ash | ization of England must be easy and natural or | the game he merely pauses long enough to cut it up ing the selected meat over his shoulder he sets out practice manifests may perhaps be excelled by white men, but certainly not without long and stannate 66,249 pounds. The census of 1880 ent English tendencies, political and social, are severe training; and it must not be forgotten that on every such hunt the Apache runner carries weight for half the distance.

The San Francisco sita and come out for Judge Field for the Democratic Presidential nominee, and says that, despite all reports to the contrary, "California will support him for the nomination," The Alta appears to be not a little sangaine in the premises, for it proceeds to say : "We know he will be nominated and elected anyhow, no difference tenary of the corporate life of the Methodist | what California mucht decide to do." The other Clearch in the United States. The first General | California Democratic journals are still to be heard

Oxford has followed the example of Cambridge, and voted to admit women to the honor examinain those days; even its name was a stigma fixed tions. The influence of these examples will unupon it by its encurses. But its leaders were doubtedly be great, and the cause of feminine edu men of large faith and indomitable pluck; and cation in Great Britain be benefited. Already the the organization which they then perfected has | Cambridge examinations have set the educational standard in the most important schools of the Kingdom, both private and public, and henceforth the two universities will find their largest useful ness in being the true summits of the national educational system, and in maintaining direct and intunate relations to the elementary and intermediate portion of the land, and its missionary societies | schools. The stimulus thus given to the higher mye been lavish in their contributions to the education of women will be doubtless considerable, tians has done more to commend itself to the are now fitted for, and which has hitherto been monopolized by men, is likely to become keener.

The course of the Morrison bill and its mevitable such power to proclaim the necessity of vital re- end remind us of a story General Grant used to tell with great effect. It was of a would-be blackbeen a great moral force in the world, leading smith who started out to make a clevis of a piece of iron. And, by the way, nobody at the round-table or camp-fire was able to tell what a clevis was until General Grant explained. The General continued that the blacksmith hammered away till he discovered that he didn't know how to make the instrument named. He then exclaimed: "I'll make a horse-shoe out of the iron." He hammered away for a while and failed. "Then san and the workingman. Its simple Gospel | I'll make a horse-shoe nail." Again he failed. In message, its fervid enthusiasm, its practical great wrath he plunged the red-hot shapeless mass ways of expressing itself in its evangelistic of fron into the blacksmith's water-bucket, and gates. Nobody can dispute that. work, the elasticity of its services, and the said, as the steam ascended with a hiss: "I'll make

those services -all these features have endeared | The Edmunds " boomers" said Blaine had an interest in the land-grant road, in whose favor he gave but fair to add that it has been indefatigable in an entirely proper ruling. The story was shown bringing its message of mercy to the homes of to be wholly untrue, but they stuck to it more venomously than ever. The Blame people and those, like THE TRIBUNE, who while not pushing Mr. Blaine's candidacy this year, insist that he shail not be slandered, accepted the story that Edmunds did have such an interest in the land-grant road he voted for. The moment Mr. Edmunds said he did not acquire the interest till three months later they gave him the full benefit of his statement.

> The report of the workings of the new tariff for the last half of 1883, prepared by the Bureau of Statistics, is a more elaborate and valuable paper thau brief mention in Washington dispatches indicated. It embraces particularly instructive appendices regarding the kinds and values of wool im-

worsted, iron and steel, cotton, silk, and the refining of sugar. The wool question is treated very fully, and it is not strange, considering the nature and force of the evidence presented, that the Domocrats in Congress have found little occasion to mention the report in discussion.

PERSONAL.

The recent report that Senator Anthony was serie onsly ill is said by The Eoston Journal to be entirely unfounded.

Mr. W. F. Tiflotson, an English newspaper pro prietor, who originated a system of supplying the newspaper press with serial fiction, is in New-York on a visit to his friend, Mr. Thomas Moran, the artist. Mr. Tillotson 's seeking to extend his organization, under which he has published novels by Charles Reade, Wilkie Collins, Joseph Hatton, James Payn, Miss Braddon, Mrs. Ohphant, and other writers. The last novel Charles Reade wrote was for Tillotson.

Jean Baptiste Dumas, the eminent chemist whose death was the other day announced, was an energetic little man with a round, happy face, flowing hair, sparkling eyes, and a Gascon fluency and picturesqueness of speech, Louis Napoleon nicknamed him "the Poet of Hygiene," and it was Dumas who looked out for the health of the city during Haussmann's re-edification of Paris. It is told of him that at the age of eighteen he made his first two discoveries in chemistry, and these brought him to the notice of Gaspard De La Rive, who asked him, " Is it you who have made these exasked him, "Is it you who have made these experiments!" "Certainly," "And they have taken you a good deal of time!" "Of course," "Then I must tell you," said the great scientist, "that you have had the good fortune to meet Berzelius on the same field of research. He has preceded you, but he is older than you." This great compliment overwhelmed young Dumas with embarrassmeat, from which De La Rive kindly extricated him by taking him by the arm and asking him to breakfast; and thus began a life-long friendship between them.

The vicious Scotchwoman who forms one of the leading characters in Ouida's "Friendship" fluds -in one of her traits-almost a counterpart in a Neapolitan Princess who claims relationship with the Bonapartes. She owns a yacht, and on each of her numerous voyages brings home a goodly cargo of bric-a-brae, gathered from the places she has visited. This she places on exhibition in her palace, and then she invites to a "reception" everyone she knows who has money to spend, rich foreigners being her specialty. She directs her guests' attention to the bric-a-brac, and whenever one of them tion to the brie-a-brae, and whenever one of them expresses admiration of any article she graciously makes him a present of it. The next day the captain of her yacht calls upon the recipient, and delicately intimates that a slight monetary quid pro quo would not be distasteful to Her Highress. The average man, finding himself in such a trap, yields to the extortion rather than have the public scandal of returning his fair hostess's "gift," and, not wishing either to haggle at terms with a "real live Princess," usually sends her three or four times the value of her trampery currosities.

SOME POLITICAL INTERVIEWS.

PENNSYLVANIA SOLID FOR BLAINE. Charles E. Smith, Editor Philadelphia Press .- You may

et Pennsylvania down for Mr. Blaine, in spite of the taik that there are some delegates against him. Pennsylvania will be for Blaine solid. His nomination seems to ne pretty certain to me. TILDEN SQUINTING AT ACCEPTANCE.

Senator Gorman, of Maryland.—There is no struggle in our State among Democrats over the Presidency There is no question about delegates. The best men in the State are selected, and will be sent to the convention to exercise their best judgment. Our people have a triendly feeling for Bayard, of Delaware. The two States country. They move annually for the same are almost like one in common interest. But it is generated that if Mr. Tilden will accept the nomination there will be no candidate against him-he will be selected by acclamation. So far no one has been able to ascertain whether he would accept. The California Congressmen did not get much satisfaction out of their visit. His letter to the Iroquois Club squints towards a willingness to accept. It was a very able document Maryland Republicans are mostly for Blaine, and some for Arthur. I think the House will pass a tariff bill-s revenue reduction bill-of some kind. There are obverybody is agreed that a reduction of some kind should

NOMINATED FOR THE FOURTH TIME.

Congressman Ben Le Fevre, of Ohio.-I presume I can call my fourth nomination to Congress the other day a vindication, but they have changed the district boundaries so often out in Ohio that I have never twice been elected from the same district. I am for Henry B. Pavne for President—first, last, and so forth saly district elected two Payne delegates to the National Convention, so I am expressing the sentiment of my constituents as well as

HOW ARTHUR'S FRIENDS TALK.

Police Commissioner French. - The attacks upon President Arthur in such papers as The Fines, accusing him of are beginning to react. Everybody knows that the Custom was against him. Everybody knows that the New-York Post Office was against him. . These are the two great pieces of political machinery in the State. If Mr. Arthur had removed Robertson and Pearson to put in men who would have exercised the influence and power of their positions, as he is accused of exercising the position of hief executive, he would have carried the Utica Convenion by two to one. Such assaults are despicable, unwar ranted, outrageous, and naturally provoke sympathetic

Congressman D. R. Paige of Ohio.—It does really look now as if Tilden would be the Damocratic nomines. He may decline the honor and leave it for another. Blaine will hardly make it. The field will combine to defeat him. He is the strong man, now, however. It will take a dark horse to beat him. Arthur and Edmunds have no

AN ABANDONMENT OF ARTHUR.

Speaker Sheard,-The result at Utica did not help Mr Blaine. It did not help Mr. Edmunds. It was an andonment of Mr. Arthur. It ends his candidacy. It falled to help Mr. Edmunds because it strengthens the suspicton already obtaining that an Edmunds man is an Arthur man in disguise, I have no question that the four delegates-at-large are slucere Edmunds men, who will not support either Blaine or Arthur. But the combination made at Utica is not possible at any other point in the canvass, and the Edmunds men, having attacked and antagonized the Blaine people, cannot expect to secure their favor. No man will be nomated at Chicago against the protest of Mr. Blaine's friends. The party in New-York is left, I think, in more harmonious condition than if either Blaine or Arthur delegates had been elected. In either such event, a large er of delegates would have gone home feeling sore. Asit is, Blatne men are satisfied in their showing of greatest strength in the party; Arthur men with having given Blaine what they regard as a blow; Edmunds men with having secured the delegates. Then, too, the Indo pendents will now feel largely responsible for the after results of the Chicago Convention. Having put their shoulders to the wheel, they can't kick, whoever is nom insted.

THE ARTHUR STRENGTH AT UTICA.

Congressman Burleigh, of New-York .- The Arthur men at Utica numbered 225 votes. We had that number of votes that were solid. The Edmunds force was not above 30 to 32 votes. That is the bottom fact. The Arthur men outgeneralled the entire convention. We made the dele-

MUSIC.

MR. FRITSCH'S CONCERT.

Mr. Christian Fritsch has not been heard in concert as often this season as the admirers of the German songs which he sings so well would have liked to hear him. He tried to ofter some compensation in a con-cert at Steinway Hall last night, and his friends testified their appreciation of his efforts by gathering in goodly numbers and enjoying the music to the top of their bent. The artists who assisted Mr. Fritsch were Miss Ella Earle, Mrs. Sarah B. Anderson, S. B. Mills, Charles Walter, Ivan E. Morawski, Nahan Franko, William Mulligan and Emilio Agramonte. Mr. Fritsch sang three songs and took part in the "Gratias Agimus tibi" from songs and took part in the "Gratias Agimus tibl" from Rossini's mass and the quartet from "Rigolette," in which latter piece all the singers were united. The instrumental numbers of the concert were all of a pleasing character, and were capably interpreted. The soprane of the evening, Miss Earle, bids fair to become a popular figure in our concert rooms. In her songs test night she gave a really fine exhibition of taste, intelligence and feeling. Her voice, moreover, has enough brilliancy, flexibility and power in it to make it a nity that its reg-